

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Cost Of Living

THE Reform Club have submitted to Government a recommendation that a new survey be made of the Colony's cost of living indices. It will be disappointing to some that Government is unable to carry out such a survey at present, but there is a suggestion in the Colonial Secretary's reply to the Reform Club that this may be done at some later stage. Certainly the recommendation of a new survey is timely and one that deserves early consideration.

The Reform Club, in effect, seek a revision of the cost of living index formula without substantially altering its basic outline. The first point they make is that the "spending habits" of Hongkong people are probably fairly represented in the index but they feel that the "sampling" of these habits should be taken over a year instead of a month to give a truer indication of the spending habits of the people.

Secondly, many of the "weights" of the articles included in the index are unrealistic in the light of present day costs or, in other words, the proportions for various expenditures fixed in the index in 1947 bear no relation to the allocations made for the same items in the family budgets of 1955. Government admits this position in some cases, but claims the index does record "with accuracy" the trend of living costs and as such it constitutes a reasonably sound basis for the purposes of calculating the cost of living allowance.

The Reform Club made one other observation: that the cost of living appears to have become stabilised and it might be desirable therefore to incorporate the help allowance in the basic salary of employees.

TAKING these points respectively: It would be of more than academic interest to review the cost of living index formula as the "trend" of living costs conveyed by the present index can by no means give a true reflection of the actual increases or decreases that have taken place. Certainly the "weights" in the existing index bear no true resemblance to the various items of expenditure in the family budget of today.

There is also wisdom in the suggestion that the spending habits of the population could not possibly be gauged accurately during only two monthly observations and that a more precise picture of average expenditure on various items could be obtained over a longer period. If this were accepted, a survey lasting six months, from September to March, should be sufficient for this purpose.

Insofar as the incorporation of the help allowance in salaries is concerned, this is a desirable provided salaries are not then rigidly tied to the cost of living index entailing automatic adjustments according to movements in the index. Both in periods of inflation and deflation, this automatically adjusted salary system could be a boomerang on the Colony's economy.

PEKING INVITED TO UN DEBATE

Security Council's
Voting On
Formosa Resolutions
NATIONALIST OPPOSITION

UNITED NATIONS, JAN. 31
THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, BY A 9-1 VOTE, DECIDED TONIGHT TO INVITE COMMUNIST CHINA TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES HERE TO DISCUSS A CEASEFIRE IN THE FORMOSA STRAITS FIGHTING.

The United States voted in favour of the invitation. Nationalist China opposed it and the Soviet Union abstained. US Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., said that his vote "has no bearing whatever to the question of our opposition to the representation of China by the Chinese Communists in the UN or any body thereof."

"Nor does support for this motion imply any change in our established attitude against recognition of the Chinese Communist regime," he said.

The invitation to the Peking regime was voted on the motion of New Zealand's Sir Leslie Knox Munro after the Council had agreed, by a 9-1 ballot, to a New Zealand plan for a full-dress debate on "the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China."

Russia voted against this New Zealand proposal and Nationalist China abstained. The Council then put on its agenda also a Russian proposal for a debate on the Formosa Strait hostilities with a view to

crude attempt at propaganda, the manner and substance of his statements dealt severe blows not only to the cause of peace but to the very dignity of the Security Council.

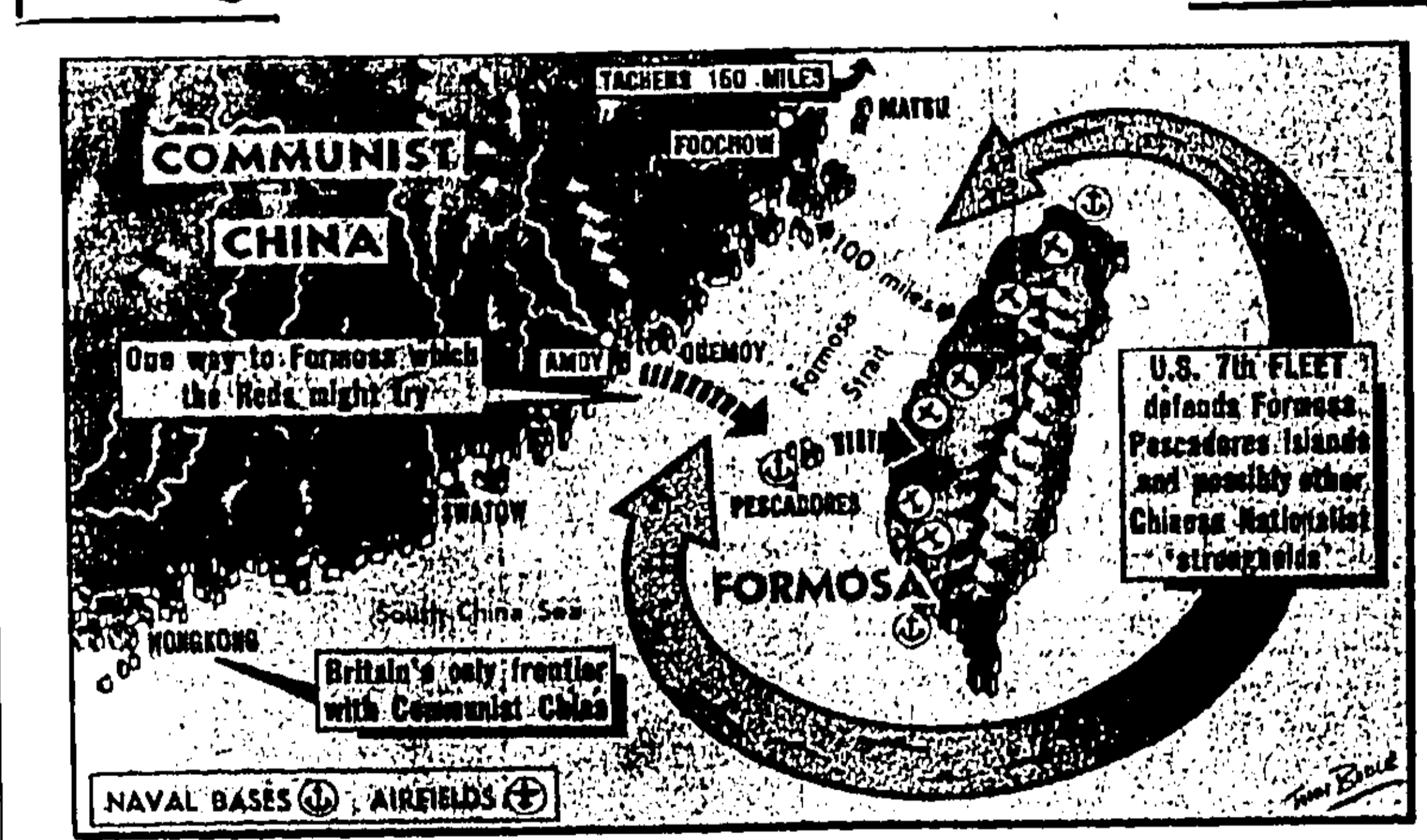
An invitation to the Chinese to participate in the Communist in my country and in all of Asia.

Russia's Arkady A. Sobolev said he abstained on the vote to invite Red China because the New Zealand proposal "does not correspond to or meet the real need for reducing tension and avoiding a threat of a new war in the Far East."

It will meet again at the call of the February Chairman, Peru's Victor A. Belaunde, after the invitation to Communist China to participate in the Formosa debate has been transmitted and a reply received.

United Press.

Background Map To Formosa Situation



Commonwealth
Premiers Told Of Their
Grave Responsibility

London, Jan. 31.
Sir Winston Churchill told the Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth here today that the Formosan situation has laid a grave responsibility on their shoulders.

The British Prime Minister, opening a week-long conference of the Commonwealth leaders, reviewed the international situation against the background of the hydrogen bomb.

Too Much For
Too Little

Detroit, Jan. 31.
Mr. George Romney, President of American Motors Corporation, criticized the over-sized modern American car in an address to the Motor City Traffic Club of Detroit.

"Cars 19 feet long, weighing two tons, are used to run an 110-lb. housewife three blocks to the drug store for a two-ounce package of bobby pins and lipstick," he said.

His company makes large and small cars—China Mail Special.

Latest
Triumphs In
Surgery

Los Angeles, Jan. 31.
A physician described today an operation in which he removed a cancerous, six-inch piece of bone from a young girl's thigh, cooked it in a steriliser to kill the growth and then replaced it in her leg.

Dr. Vernon Thompson, one of 2,000 doctors attending the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgery convention here, said that when the 20-year-old girl took to crutches after the first operation, the dead section of bone cracked.

Poison In
"Pop" Bottle
Suspected

Birmingham, Jan. 31.
Police are examining the contents of a harmless looking ginger beer bottle thought to contain cyanide following a triple tragedy in a family here.

To Be Continued
On Right Arm?

Berlin, Jan. 31.
A sergeant in the United States Army here has his career threatened on his left arm, including Fort Dix, New Jersey, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, Galapagos Islands, Berlin, Rome, Algeria, Paris, Honolulu, Tokyo, and Korea.

THE FOURTH TEST AT ADELAIDE

England Passes Australia's
First Innings Score:
Wickets Fall In Thrilling Race

Adelaide, Feb. 1.
England today passed the Australian first innings total of 323 with two wickets in hand on the fourth day of the fourth Test at the Adelaide oval.

Australia were without the services of their slow bowler, Ian Johnson this morning who jarred his elbow when he slipped in the mud soon after play began.

Johnson fielded but did not begin bowling until about half an hour after lunch. Then, in taking a hard catch from Frank Tyson, he jarred his elbow again.

The fourth day began uneventfully with Compton and Cowdrey being dismissed after Australia took the new ball in the second over of play. Cowdrey added only two to his overnight score and Compton was out leg before wicket without adding to his overnight score of 44.

Then Evans came in and in a whirlwind knock hit 37 in 35 minutes before being caught behind off Benaud and rapidly the score mounted.

After lunch, England began the exciting chase for the 21 runs needed to pass the Australian first innings score.

Davidson and Benaud opened the Australian attack and while Davidson was treated with respect by both batsmen, Benaud was bowling occasional loose balls which the batsmen punished severely.

In the second over after lunch, Wardle ran three for a lovely on-drive to take his score to 12, leaving England only 17 runs behind the Australian total.

Wardle continued to play defensive strokes to Davidson's bowling with the balls "popping" lightly and coming through waist-high.

Davidson completed his over—his second maiden in succession since lunch. Benaud's first ball of the next over was hit high by Bailey over the on-side fielders and the batsmen ran through for two to take Bailey to 27, and the English score to 6 wickets for 308—12 runs behind the Australian score.

Before the end of the over, Bailey turned a short one down to fine leg and took another single. Another vital run to England.

Wardle attempted to turn the last ball of the over down to short fine leg but mis-hit and Maddocks made a desperate attempt to snap it up. It failed, and the ball trickled away to leg slip.

In Davidson's next over, Wardle made a wild swing which swung him off his feet—but he missed the ball. Benaud, who made amends with the last ball of the over when he connected with the ball and sent it for three to take his score to 16 and the England score to 312.

ELEVEN RUNS TO GO
TWO SUCCESSIVE FOURS

Bailey took a single off Johnston after ten minutes in which no runs were scored. England 313.

Then Wardle cracked two successive fours off Bill Johnston to take his score to 23 and the England score to 321.

Wardle tried to repeat the stroke with the next delivery—but missed, and the ball was in the wicketkeeper's hands.

When Wardle tried to repeat the stroke again, Johnston took a magnificent catch to dismiss him for 23 and England still needed two runs to equal the Australian score with three wickets in hand.

Tyson was next batsman in for England.

Then came the equalising hit by Bailey.... England 323 for 7 wickets.

EARLY SHOCKS

England suffered two early shocks as play resumed this morning with both the overnight batsmen, Cowdrey (77) and Compton (44) dismissed after Australia had claimed the new ball midway in the second over of the day.

Both wickets fell at 232 after only two runs had been added to the overnight total.

Play started normally, with Cowdrey taking two off Davidson's first over. Miller took over at the other end and after three balls claimed the new ball—and disaster struck England.

With his very first delivery with the new ball, Miller had Compton leg-before with an inswinger before the batsman had added to his overnight score of 44, and in the next over, Davidson had Cowdrey caught behind by Maddocks.

Cowdrey's 79 took 298 minutes and included eight boundaries. Compton batted 134 minutes for his 44, which included five fours.

After Cowdrey's dismissal there followed an astonishing partnership of 51 by Bailey and Evans of which total Evans claimed 37 hit in 35 minutes.

The English wicket-keeper's breezy knock came to an end when he was caught by Maddocks, his opposite number, off Benaud with the England total at 283.

Evans severely punished all loose balls.

Evans hit his first ball to the boundary with a square drive, then cut Davidson through the slips for three. Facing Miller, Evans square cut the fast bowler for four.

"LIFE" FOR EVANS

Evans was given a "life" off the fourth ball of Miller's over when Burke dropped a difficult ankle-high catch.

In Davidson's next over he made a straight on-drive and he and Bailey ran five runs.

The 250 went up in 413 minutes.

Bailey batted cautiously, but at lunch had advanced his score to 25, with Wardle 9, the total being 303 for six wickets.

Wardle hit his first ball off Benaud for a mighty six.

The 300 went up in 475 minutes.

OVERNIGHT GAIN

There was a tenth of an inch of rain in Adelaide during the night, but fine and cool weather is forecast for today.

The well-protected pitch was dry when England resumed, needing 94 runs for a first innings lead over Australia, with seven wickets standing.

The surface at the Cathedral end is still true, but a patch caused by the bowlers' footmarks at the other end must continue to help off-spinners.

Brian Statham, the England test bowler, is still troubled by his sore foot—he had a toenail

SCOREBOARD

Australia, 1st Innings, 323	
England, 1st Innings	
Hutton, c Davidson, b W. Johnston	80
Eckrich, b I. Johnston	21
May, c Archer, b Benaud	1
Cowdrey, c Maddocks, b Davidson	79
Compton, lbw Miller	44
Evans, c Maddocks, b Benaud	37
Bailey, n.o.	29
Wardle, c and b Johnson	23
Tyson, n.o.	0
Extras	7
Total for 7 wickets	321

—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Tyson c Burke b Benaud	1
Bailey c Davidson b W. Johnston	37
Appleyard n.o.	10
Statham c Maddocks, b Benaud	0
Total	341

—Reuter.

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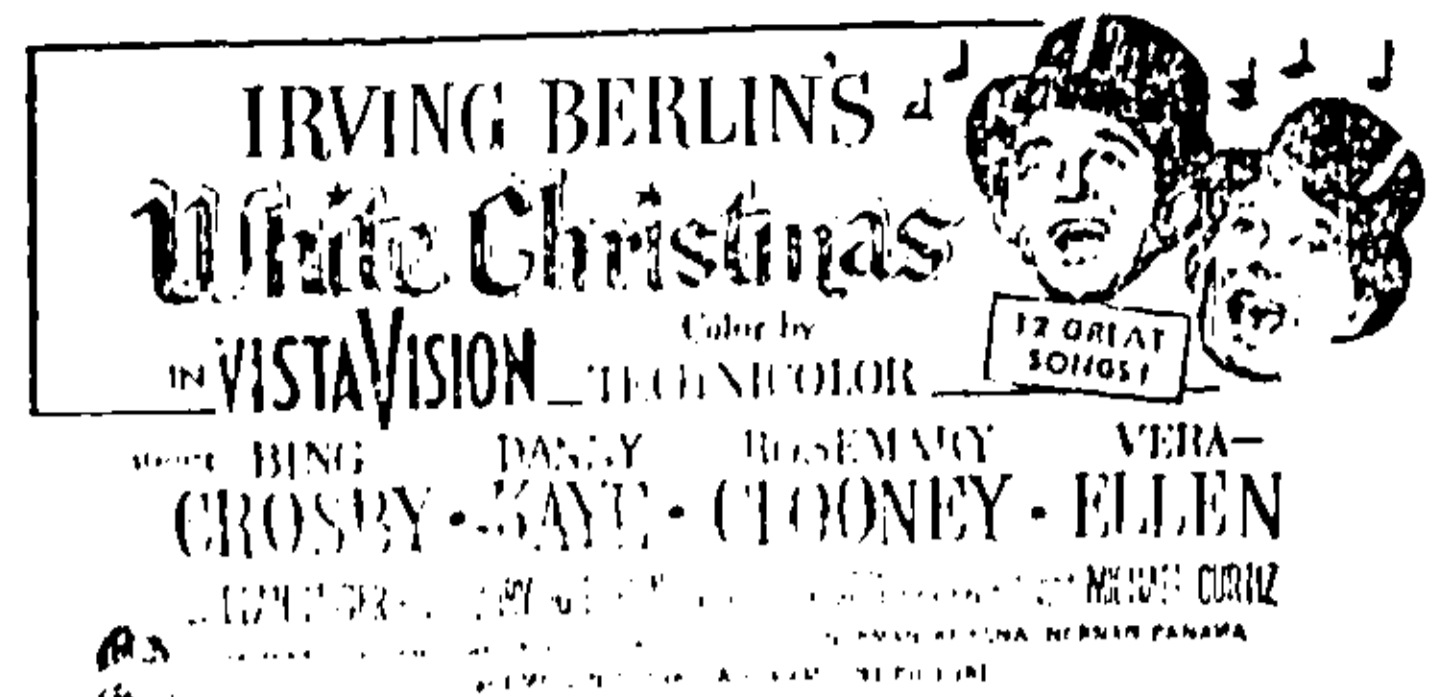
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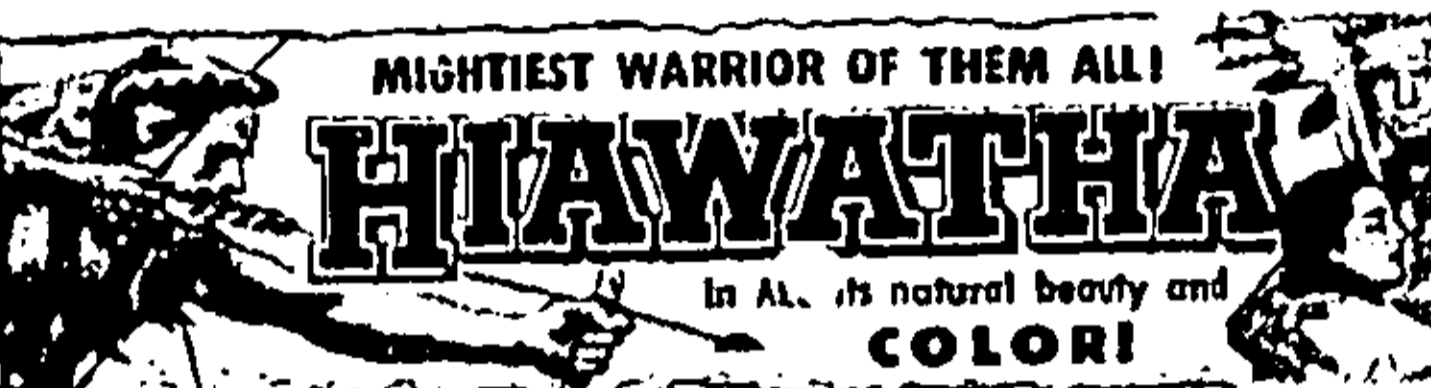
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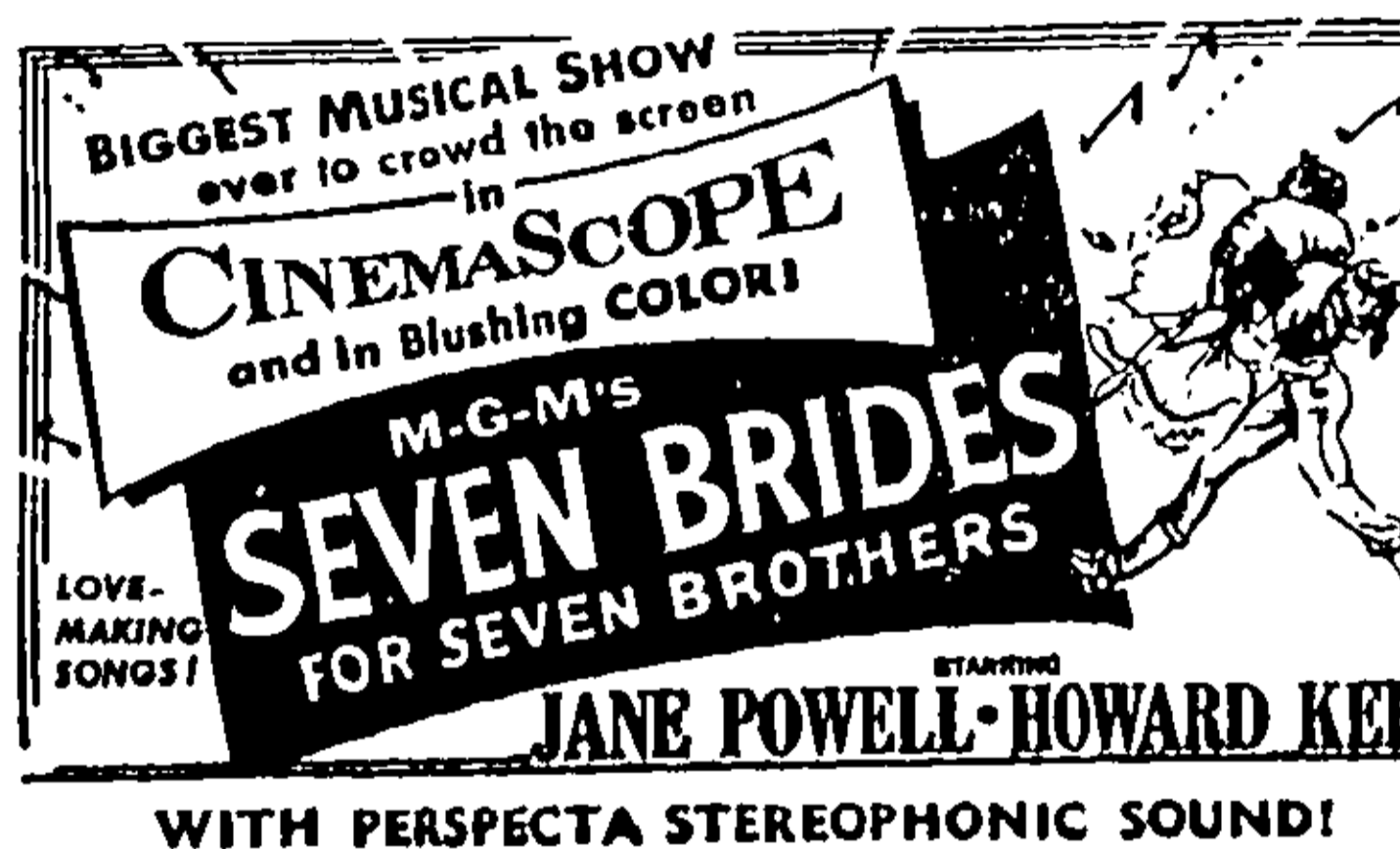
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RUSSIA MAY END WAR



Many astonished eyes witnessed this unusual levitation act performed on a lorry on London's Tower Hill recently. The performers are Eric and Gull Bank—Danish illusionists known as "Trux" and Partner. They perform their hypnotic act nightly in a London Hotel. This lorry made an unusual stage—but very convincing.—Express Photo.

Commons approve second reading of Cocos bill

London, Jan. 31.

The House of Commons tonight gave an unopposed second reading — agreement in principle — to a bill authorising Queen Elizabeth to place the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean under the authority of Australia.

Agreement for the transfer of the islands from the control of Singapore was reached by Britain and Australia in 1961.

The islands are 1,161 miles from Singapore.

Mr Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said the Queen had placed her prerogative and interest as far as she was concerned at the disposal of Parliament.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Mr Hopkinson said Australia would now look after the interests of the 303 people who remained in the Cocos Islands. But they would retain British citizenship. In addition they would enjoy the right of acquiring Australian citizenship.

Those born after the transfer of the islands would be automatically Australian born but they would retain the rights of a British citizen.

Explaining the origins of the transfer Mr Hopkinson said the British Chiefs-of-Staff considered the development of an air strip in the Cocos would make them a valuable base in any campaign in Southeast Asia.

But they could not recommend the expenditure in peacetime on strategic grounds alone. Australia undertook the maintenance of the air strip but considered it desirable that she should administer the islands in view of the cost involved.

Mr Hopkinson said this proposal was also administratively convenient to the Government of Singapore which found it difficult to maintain an administrative officer in the islands. There was little for him to do with such a small population.

The late Labour Government considered in 1951 that the Government which controlled the air strip should also control the islands.

CLUNIES ROSS said the rights of the Clunies Ross family, which was granted perpetual lease of the territory by Queen Victoria, would remain unimpaired.

The present "White King" of the islands, 25-year-old Mr John Clunies Ross, is a descendant of a Scot who first administered them over a hundred years ago. Mr John Dugdale, a former Labour Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said the islands would receive much better treatment from Australia than if they had been transferred to South Africa.

But the House wanted an assurance that there would be no colour bar or forced labour in the islands, he said.

There should be full educational opportunities and adequate representation.

Mr Dugdale said the House wanted to be certain that the islanders would have the right to go to Singapore or Australia, though he assumed that would be so as they would have Australian citizenship.

RIGHT OF TRAVEL

Most Labour speakers, including Mr James Chuter-Ede, who wound up for the Opposition, asked whether the islanders would have the right of travel and access in those parts of the Dominions under the control of the Australian Parliament.

Mr Chuter-Ede said Britain had held responsibility for the Cocos Islanders for a very long time. She held very strong views about equality of the Queen's subjects in various parts of the world.

The Government ought to see there were sufficient safeguards for the islanders if a bill transferred them to some other jurisdiction. Mr Chuter-Ede also said he hoped that though Australia administered education on a secular basis alone it would be possible for schools on the islands, conducted ably and for long time by missionaries, would merit the support of Australian state funds.

EDUCATION

Mr A. D. Dudds Parker, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, said the Australian Government had indicated that the applications of islanders who wished to go to Australia would be "most sympathetically considered."

Mr Dudds Parker said he believed the Australian Government would take early action to improve education facilities. It might be possible for some individuals to have education in Australia in the same way as it was being given to students from Southeast Asia, under the Colombo Plan.—Reuter.

WITH JAPS

Possible Precondition For Normal Diplomatic Relations

RED MANOEUVRES TO TEST THE GROUND

By Seaghan Maynes

Washington, Jan. 31.

The Soviet Union is believed ready to end its state of war with Japan if Japan insists on such a course as a precondition for negotiations to bring about normal diplomatic and trade relations, Washington officials said today.

The initial reaction of the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Ichiko Hatoyama, to the Soviet proposal of such negotiations was that such talks could begin only after the state of war between the two countries had been formally ended by a Soviet declaration.

Official sources here agreed with the Premier that the Soviet Union, if it wished, could easily make such a declaration on the same lines as that which a few days ago formally ended the war with Germany.

Far Eastern experts expected the Soviet Union to announce to find out just how adamant the Japanese Government was in demanding an end to the war declaration before opening talks.

LITTLE TO LOSE

But they felt the Communists had little to lose and much to gain by closer ties with Japan and therefore that they would not allow the absence of such a declaration to block their objectives of wooing Japan away from the Western democracies.

The Japanese observer at the United Nations, Mr Renzo Sawada, is expected to discuss the proposed negotiations with the Soviet delegation and at the same time seek some evidence of the degree of Soviet sincerity.

The result of these talks would presumably be sent to Tokyo, where the Japanese Cabinet is scheduled to meet on Friday, to discuss a course of action.

It was stated here that what Japan would expect to get from the Soviets by way of concessions in any negotiations, once the state of war is ended would include:

1. An end of the Soviet veto on Japanese membership of the United Nations.
2. Return of Japanese war prisoners.
3. Decisions on Japanese fishing rights north of Japan.

4. Negotiations for the return of the northeastern islands of Habomai and Shikotan.

5. A resumption of normal relations as a shrewd propaganda move, significantly timed to coincide with the current crisis over Formosa, though they were puzzled by the unorthodoxy of its transmission and the absence of a signature or date.

The Soviet Union in turn would probably seek:

1. Japanese confirmation of Soviet possession of certain territories like the Kuriles.
2. Legalising of the Soviet missions in Japan.
3. Arrangements for expanded three-way trade between Japan, Russia and Communist China with possibly closer Sino-Japanese relations.
4. Agreement on negotiations for a war reparations settlement.—Reuter.

RED DEVILS OFFEND

Berlin, Jan. 31.

An East German official has objected to devils on a film poster being painted in red, claiming that they are offensive to Communism, the East German newspaper, National Zeitung, reported.

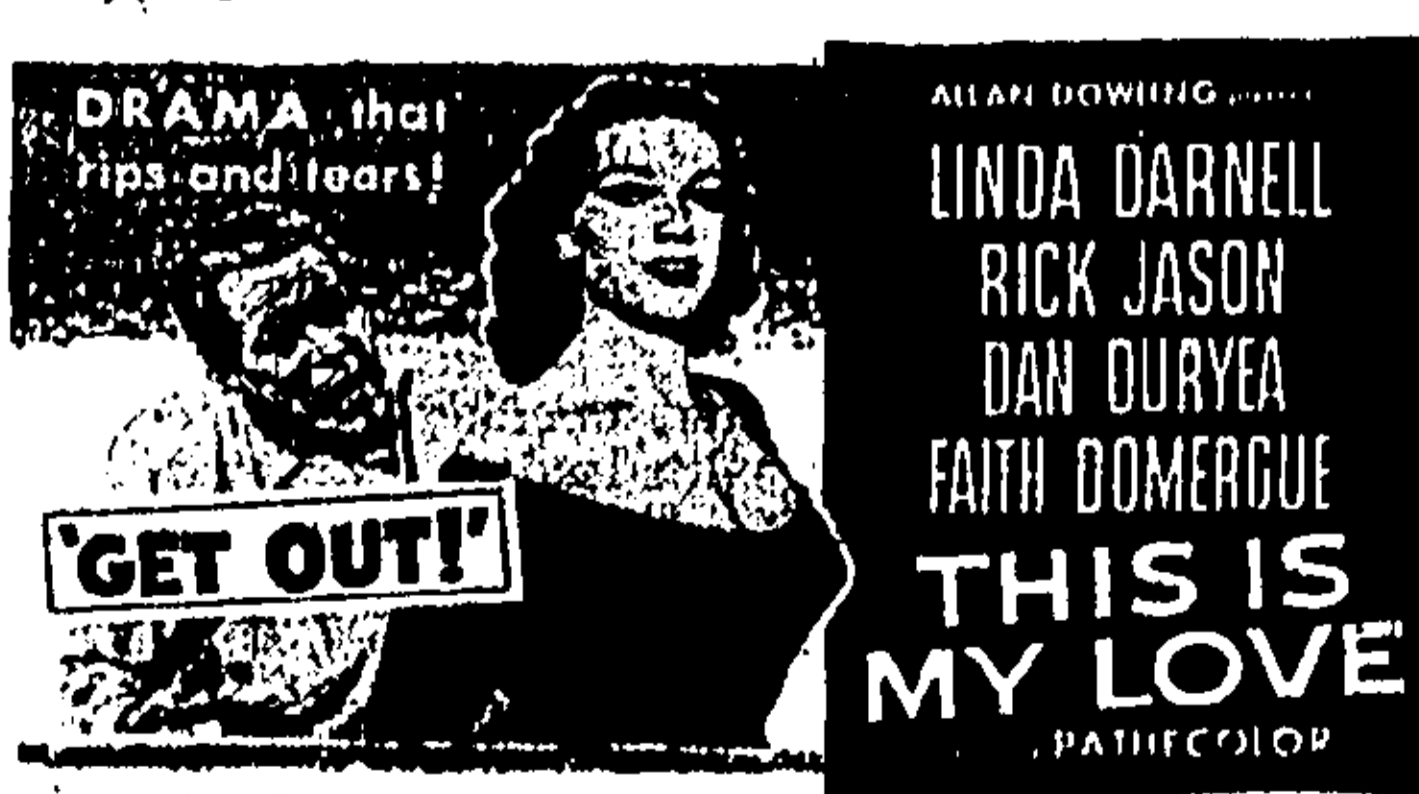
The newspaper said that the official's objection was overcome with great difficulty and only after he had been told that it had been customary for a long time to paint devils red.—China Mail Special.

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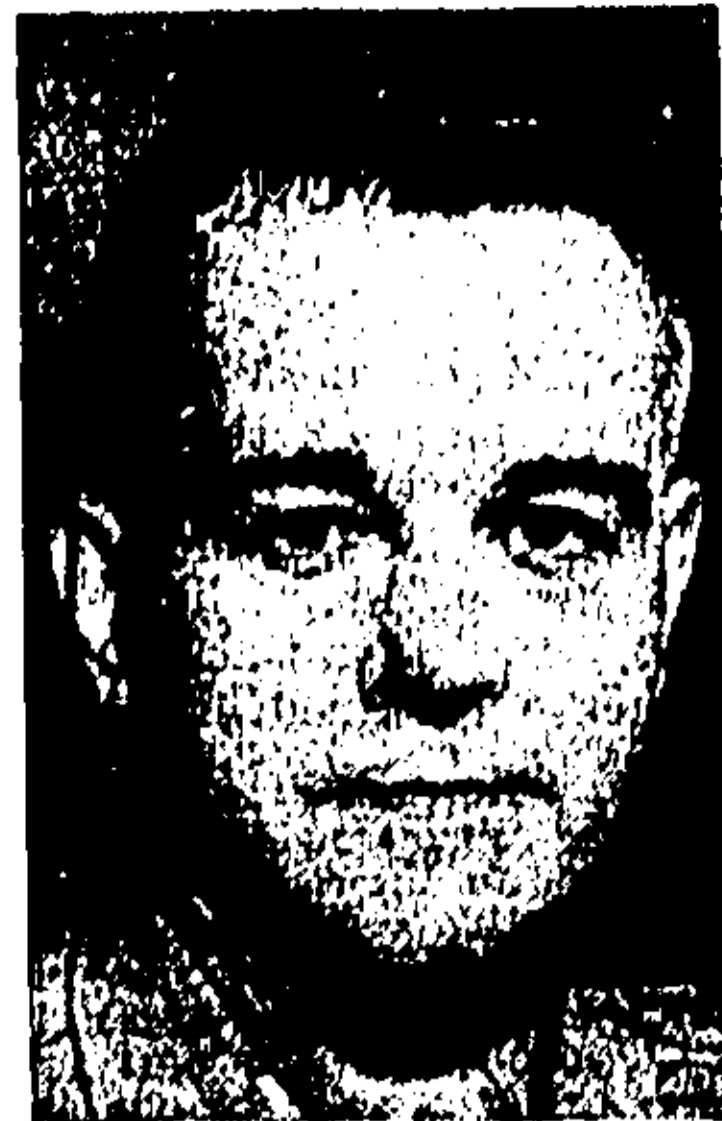


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Little Seals



GENERAL COLLINS

Washington Encouraged By Report

From Special Envoy

GENERAL COLLINS CONFIDENT

Washington, Jan. 31.

The United States has agreed to equip, train and support a South Vietnam army of about 150,000 men, it was reported today.

This figure is somewhat higher than earlier estimates, which had been that the South Vietnam forces would number little more than 100,000 men when scaled down from the present 217,000.

However, the 150,000 figure is said to have been agreed upon at the earnest request of South Vietnam's Premier, Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem, who is winning increasing respect and confidence of American officials.

General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the United States Army and now special American representative to Vietnam, is understood to have proposed originally that the Vietnamese military forces number no more than 87,000. However, he is said to have agreed to the higher figure after urging by Premier Diem and his defence chief.

LARGE RESERVE

In addition, there will be a large reserve formed around the veterans, being released in the general reduction of armed forces.

Meanwhile, the Washington authorities are said to have been greatly encouraged about the situation in South Vietnam after hearing a report from General Collins, who is here for consultations.

General Collins is reported to have said that Premier Diem, after a hesitant start, is making rapid progress in consolidating his position and eliminating some of the confusion which followed the Geneva decision to split the country into Communist and non-Communist sectors.

The American General is now said to give Premier Diem a better than even chance of saving South Vietnam from Communist domination. Officials here said that they had been particularly impressed by the seven-point programme General Collins worked out with the French and Vietnamese to stabilise the situation. This includes:

ALLIANCES

1. Straightening out the armed forces and securing the allegiance of the various private armies maintained by certain pseudo-religious sects.

Ridgway Disagrees With Army Secretary

Washington, Jan. 31.

The United States Army Chief of Staff, General Matthew B. Ridgway, today disagreed with the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Robert Stevens' testimony before the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee in which the Secretary said that the use of modern weapons now enables the U.S. Army to reduce its ground forces by 320,000 men.

General Ridgway said that the use of ultra-modern and extra-powerful weapons by the enemy and the exploitation of the situation created by their use would require the U.S. Army to disperse and regroup its forces at very high speed in any future conflict.

The General said that these high speed movements coupled with the complex problems of use and upkeep of modern weapons make more soldiers necessary than in the old-style combat situation.

BEST EQUIPPED

General Ridgway agreed with Mr. Stevens, however, during his testimony, that the U.S. Army is the best equipped.

The General said, "I think we should not reduce the size of the Army," and added that any reduction in ground forces might "jeopardise to a degree the safety of the country."

The General said, "when adequately supported by naval and air forces, army forces are the decisive component of the military structure."

General Ridgway said that the U.S. Army's problem is "further complicated" by the fact that "we may become involved either in a general war, or peripheral localised wars."

PRINCESS' FLIGHT ROUTE CHANGED

High Winds, Snow
On Canadian Coast

Montreal, Jan. 31.

Princess Margaret will catch her first glimpse of Canada tonight when the four-engine Stratocruiser Canopus lands at Montreal to refuel before flying on to the West Indies.

The Princess sent word that she would not leave the plane while it is here.

However, airport authorities and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police made preparations for the crowd expected to gather at the airport despite the near-zero cold. The plane was originally scheduled to land at Gander, Newfoundland, to refuel but just before take-off this was changed to Goose Bay, Labrador.

When the plane was about an hour away from the Canadian coast, however, BOAC decided it should continue straight on to Montreal because of high winds and snow all along the East Coast.

The magazine Newsweek devoted one of its colour photographs and four pages of text today to Princess Margaret and the West Indies Islands she is about to visit.

IMPORTANT TRIP

"As she ventures on the important Caribbean trip," said the magazine, "the public image of Princess Margaret as a gaily mischievous foil to her serious sister is already beginning to change. For ten years the British public has thought, talked and written about the Princess as a sort of spoiled darling of chance, a person who enjoys all the pleasures of Royalty but bears none of its responsibilities. Now they are recognising that Margaret is a grown woman with much unappreciated work to do, and that, contrary to popular fantasy, she leads normally an unglamorous and tediously restricted life."

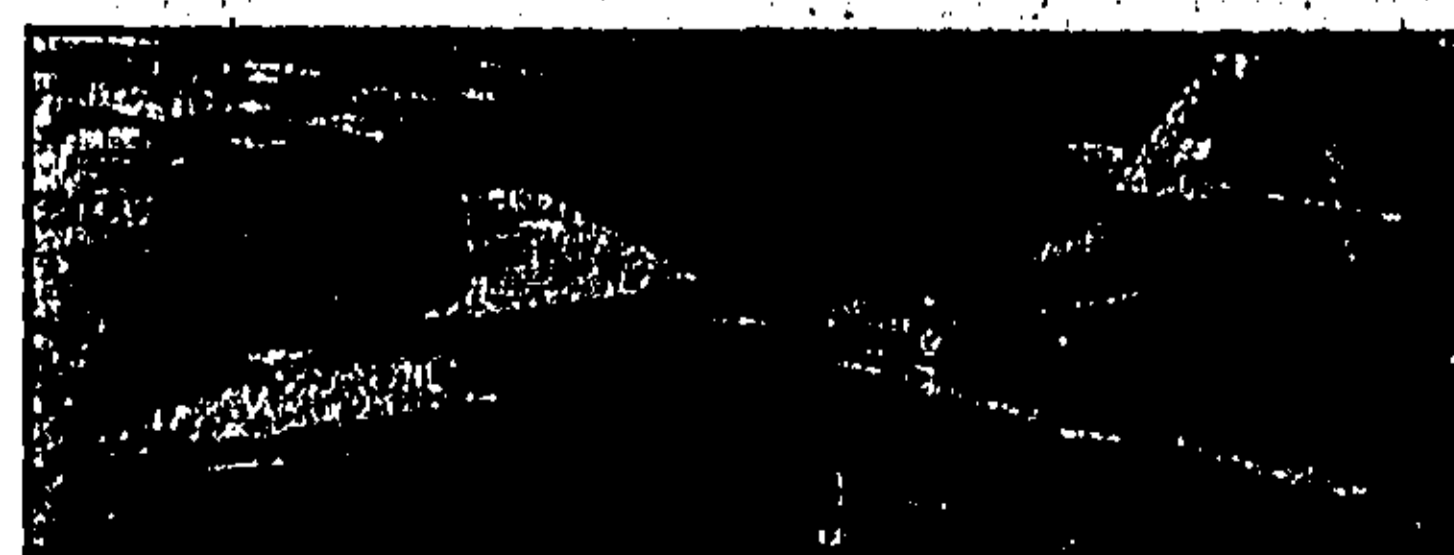
"To many a snowed-in, smogbound Briton, the tour will look like a luxury class vacation. But only the most dedicated of tourists would care to match the Royal schedule, even for a month in the sun."—United Press.

ENVOY ILL

Rome, Jan. 31.
Japan's Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Ken Harada, became ill today on his arrival at a reception which was being given here to honour Turkish Ministers now in Rome on official visit.

Mr. Harada quickly recovered from the spell and was able to return to his Embassy.

Valients For Squadron Service In April



London, Jan. 31.
The Royal Air Force will get its first squadron of four-engine "jet" bombers when April, it was announced here today.

The jet bombers of the Vickers Valiant type, can fly at a



This rare picture taken of an island in the Sea of Okhotsk (in Soviet territory in the North Pacific) during the season when seals by the hundreds of thousands come to breed. The Isle of Tioulon has now come to be known as the "Seal Island."—France-Press Photo.

Reindeer Recruited For Soviet Union Elections

London, Jan. 31.

Elaborate preparations for the Soviet elections on February 27 and March 6 were announced by Moscow radio today. A special network of communications will include the use of radio, aircraft and sledges, drawn by dogs and reindeer.

Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, a Deputy Premier, who recently resigned as Minister of Trade, has been registered as a candidate for election to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Republic. His signature appears with those of other Soviet leaders in an open letter to the Electoral Commissions.

Hundreds of miles of new communication lines have been constructed in readiness for the elections.

About two million copies of booklets and posters have been sent from Moscow to various parts of the country. The reindeer and dog sledges will be used to deliver election material in the extreme north—reuter.

NEW DANISH PREMIER

Copenhagen, Jan. 31.

Denmark's King Frederik today approved the projected appointment of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hans Christian Hansen, to replace the late Premier, Mr. Hans Hedtoft, who died in Stockholm of a heart attack last week.

Procedure now calls for approval of Mr. Hansen's appointment by the central committee of the Social Democrat Party, to be followed by his official designation as Premier by the King tomorrow or the next day.

Egyptian Troops Will Guard Suez Technicians

London, Jan. 31.

Three battalions of Egyptian troops will be responsible for the safety of 1,500 British civilian technicians and their families when the "hand-over" of the Suez Canal Zone begins in October, it was disclosed today.

In addition, they will guard the vast stocks of Army stores, including 50,000 tons of ammunition, 300,000 tons of ordnance and engineer stores, 2,000 vehicles, 30 locomotives, 100 railway wagons, 1,300,000 jerry cans, and petrol and water containers, which are being left behind.

Sir John Duncanson, independent Chairman of the Board of Management of the new Suez Contractors Management Company, made the announcement.

During a Press conference, he said, "I think it is the intention of the Egyptians to put every step of goodwill forward, recognising this step as something they desire and something which they have achieved, and they are going to try to make it work."

LEAVE IN MAY

The first batch of British civilians will leave for the Canal Zone in May. By October 70 per cent of the technicians will be there. Between mid-October and January 31, 1956, their families will join them. The "hand over" starts on October 28.

The agreement is due to expire after seven years.

The Suez Contractors Management— which includes Sir Leonard Lord Chairman of the Austin Motor Company, Sir William Rootes, Chairman of Rootes, and Major-General Dunphrie of Vickers-Armstrong Ltd.—will be responsible for the maintenance of the base and its equipment in the event of an emergency.

Sir John said the staff and their families would live in houses previously used as married quarters by the Army. The Company would provide school teachers, ministers, hospital and other amenities.

Discussing security measures, he said the three Egyptian battalions would patrol around the bases.

Britain's Arms Pool Proposal

Paris, Jan. 31.

Great Britain will submit a counter proposal to the much criticised French plan for a European arms pool, it was disclosed here today.

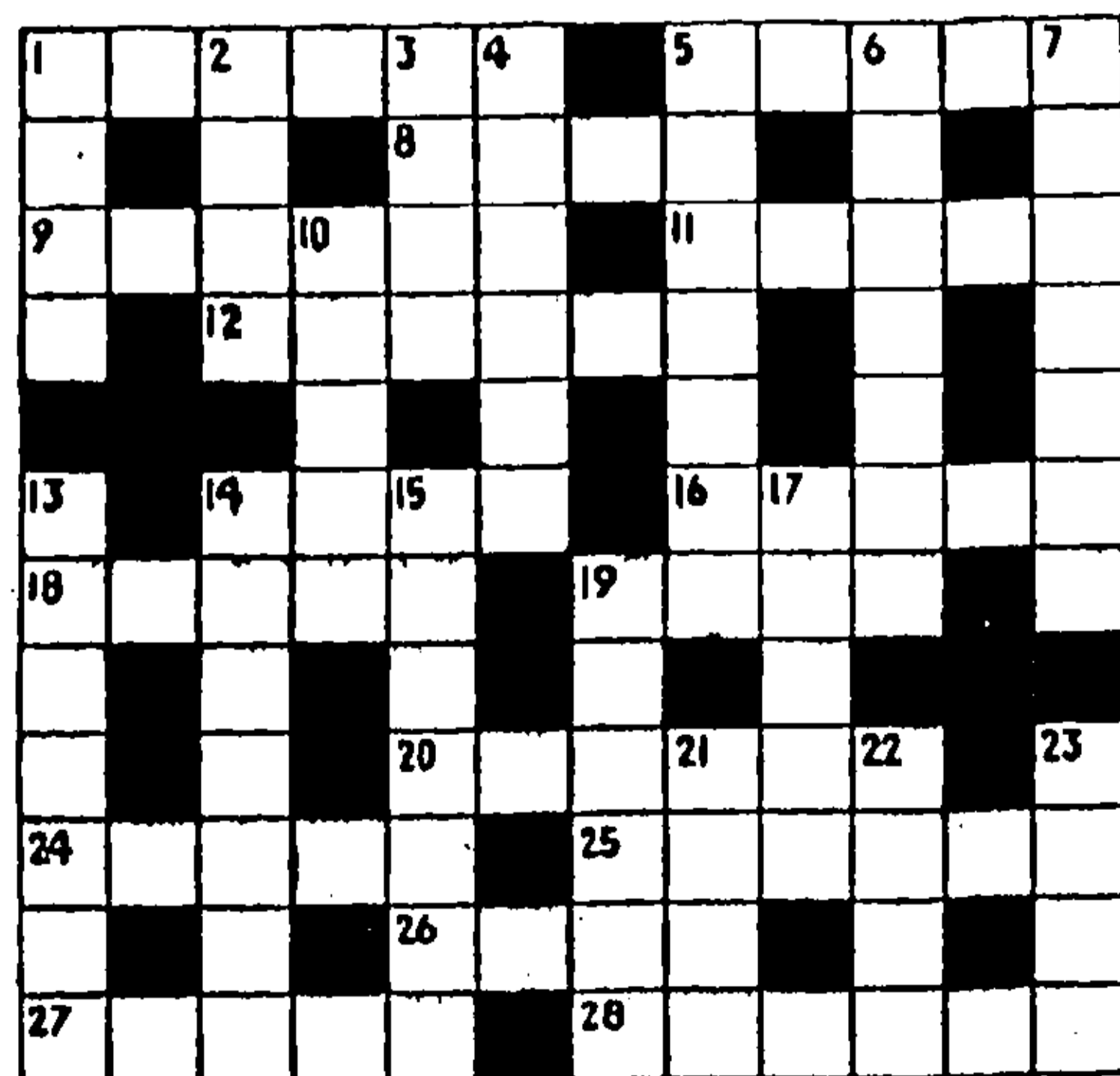
Britain's decision was made known as a seven-nation committee of members of the projected West European Union resumed its sessions after a 10-day interruption.

Informed sources indicated today's session was marked by a growing determination to reach some formula for arms production co-ordination despite the critical attitude shown in the initial meetings to the French plan.

The delegates were said to feel that the need for co-ordination would grow more acute with the reduction in American military aid to Europe.

Britain's plan to submit a counter proposal was announced to the conference by the British delegate, Sir Christopher Steele, informed sources said.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Believe (4).
- 5 Machinery (5).
- 8 Challenge (4).
- 9 Hang around (6).
- 11 Awaken (5).
- 12 Tracks (4).
- 13 Drudge (4).
- 14 Fascination (5).
- 15 Compulsion (5).
- 16 Commotion (4).
- 20 Heavenly body (6).
- 24 Museum piece (6).
- 25 Diminish (6).
- 26 Nozzle (4).
- 27 Relieved (5).
- 28 Press chief (6).

DOWN

- 1 Young horse (4).
- 2 Way out (4).
- 3 Nation (4).
- 4 List of charges (6).
- 6 Persuade (7).
- 7 Appear (7).
- 8 Table support (7).
- 10 Attempts (6).
- 13 Eye-glass (7).
- 14 Fastens (7).
- 15 Answer (7).
- 17 Longed for (6).
- 18 Scanty (6).
- 21 Necessity (4).
- 22 Cluster (4).
- 23 Blog (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Magic, 4 Brogue, 8 Flower, 10 Acid, 18 Sermon, 14 Impasse, 17 More, 19 Tapered, 20 Parasol, 22 Alas, 23 Rissole, 27 Detest, 29 Abide, 30 Erase, 31 Schema, 32 Petty, 33 Down, 1 Muff, 2 Group, 3 Chess, 5 Room, 6 Garner, 7 Kidled, 9 Restless, 11 Conic, 13 Reilly, 15 Meal, 16 Absent, 18 Real, 20 Pegano, 21 Rodish, 24 Strip, 25 Onset, 26 Easy, 28 Term.

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AFRAID OF THE DENTIST?

A FRAID of the dentist? Well, you needn't be any longer, for the day has come when a date with your dentist need have no more terrors than an appointment with your hairdresser or barber.

There is a new tool in the dentist's little cabinet of torture-instruments. But it isn't really a tool, nor is it very new. And it certainly isn't an instrument of torture. It's the simplest and most powerful of all pain, and more especially, fear-killers, in existence. All you have to do is to ask for a shot of hypnosis.

Matter Of Time

The chairman of the British Society of Dental Hypnotists, who is a distinguished London dentist at the top of his profession, but whose name must remain anonymous for reasons of dental etiquette, has said that "in theory everyone is capable of being hypnotised deeply—that is, to the point of being anaesthetised. In fact, at the present time, about one-fifth of a dentist's patients would probably be capable of deep hypnosis, and two-fifths of a medium hypnosis, being hypnotised to the point where they would feel nothing of drilling or the other discomforts of filling a tooth."

What about the other two-fifths? This is a matter of time alone. Two things have to be done. Operators, that is, hypnotic operators, will have to be trained. This is now being done, and about 70 London dentists have taken a three-week course in hypnosis. And, secondly, and perhaps more importantly, the public must

By Trevor Knight

be trained to regard hypnosis as the "normal thing for normal people," says the chairman of the society. Everyone can be hypnotised if they believe they can.

Dental hypnosis was successfully demonstrated and used as far back as the 1800s by the famous Dr. Bramwell of Hull. Between 1888 and 1890 several thousand people had their teeth painlessly extracted under his hypnosis.

Furthermore, Dr. Bramwell was seldom present during the operations. He would send his previously hypnotised patient along to the dentist with a note on which was written "Go to sleep." The patient gave this note to the dentist when he arrived at the surgery. The dentist would say "Go to sleep," and the patient would oblige.

There is no reason why this technique of post-hypnotic suggestion, as it is called, cannot be used today. However, the art of hypnosis is not difficult to learn and dentists will do their own hypnotising before getting down to work on their patients' teeth.

Simple Process

The process is simple. Once the dentist has his patient in the chair, what he does is to hold up a bright object in front of the patient's eyes, asking him to concentrate on it and to think of nothing else. He then starts talking quietly and in a monotonous voice to the patient, saying words like "Relax, you are falling asleep, relax, go to sleep," etc. He repeats these commands at intervals.

This process requires confidence on the part of the dentist and willingness on the part of the patient. Particularly shy dentists, who cannot do their own hypnotising can rely on the services of a professional

hypnotist, and post-hypnotic suggestion can be used along the lines of Dr. Bramwell.

Hypnotism has many advantages over the more usual anaesthetics. Patients are never ill and have no after-effects for the simple reason that the dentist tells them before he wakes them that they will not be ill and will not have any after-effects. To bring his patient round all the dentist does is to use a formula like: "When I have counted up to three, you will wake up." He then counts up to three, and exactly on three the patient awakes.

Most Difficult

It is a fallacy that it is only the weak-willed that are susceptible to hypnosis. In fact, the contrary is true and intelligent people are frequently the best subjects. Those who are incapable of concentration and are weak-minded are the most difficult to hypnotise. And, no one can be hypnotised against their will.

Fortunately children are by far the best subjects and no fewer than 90 percent between the ages of four and 14 can be hypnotised deeply. Dental hypnosis is therefore a boon to both the children and the parent, who have the unpleasant task of trying to soothe their offspring, and to tell them that they will not be hurt by the white-coated dentist with his strange, horrifying steel instruments and stomach-upsetting antiseptic smells.

With children and adults alike it is not so much the knowledge that they will be hurt but the fear of being hurt that causes most anxiety. Light hypnosis, that is, hypnosis when the patient remains conscious, but has had his anxiety removed by

hypnotic commands, will be welcomed by everyone.

The British Society of Dental Hypnotists recently gave a demonstration to the annual meeting of the British Dental Association in Blackpool, when this large professional gathering watched two operations take place under hypnosis. They saw an impacted wisdom tooth extracted from a 23-year-old nurse who had been hypnotised before the meeting took place. In response to a signal arranged during this previous session, she fell asleep immediately. The signal, three taps on the back of the chair, was given by her own surgeon. They also saw another dental surgeon hypnotise a 10-year-old girl before he filled a deep cavity in one of her teeth.

There can be little doubt that hypnosis is a completely safe way of alleviating apprehension and avoiding pain. It ensures a properly relaxed patient and is especially suitable for those who dread the idea of the "needle." Mind over matter, or more specifically, mind over tooth is the factor that will help most of us to stop regarding the seat in the dentist's surgery in much the same light as an electric chair.



PUT IN THE SHADE

World Copyright by arrangement with the Manchester Guardian

TROUBLE OVER UNESCO

By BILL GLASS

Paris. UNESCO boss Luther Evans is on the spot—on the spot because UNESCO is beginning to look just a little like the kind of organisation its founders dreamed of.

The Russians and their satellites have suddenly discovered an interest in cultural and scientific co-operation with the West. And they are interested in the tune of nearly £1,400,000 over the next few years. That will pay for the membership of Russia, Byelorussia, and the Ukraine.

In addition Moscow has made it known to Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia that it would be a good idea if they paid up their arrears in membership dues. That will bring another £500,000 into the fund.

That is all to the good. But it makes American Dr. Evans' domestic affairs sticky. He is in the midst of a battle with his Staff Association—representing 808 workers from 72 nations—who are bitterly unhappy about the loyalty sackings of eight Americans.

NOT VERY SURE

By no means all of them think that the sackings ought not to have taken place. But nobody is very sure about the principle.

Dr. Evans has made his own stand clear: "The Association has been critical of member states in a way we cannot tolerate."

But in an organisation backed—and in part paid for—by Communist countries, it is difficult to make the point that some people who are Communists or fellow-travellers, or suspected of one or the other, should be dismissed because they decline to avow loyalty to a non-Communist or an anti-Communist country.

Inevitably there will have to be Communists on the UNESCO staff. Some members of the Staff Association cannot see that it matters if there are American Communists.

Others think quite flatly, that an organisation seeking co-operation between East and West has no business demanding—or accepting demands—that its staff should declare loyalty to one or the other. They feel that employees should be as "international" as the organisation itself.

VERY AWKWARD

From that they reason that it does not matter what a man's private politics are.

And their case, of course, is superficially strengthened by the enrolment of paid-up members from behind the Curtain.

They can make life very awkward for Dr. Evans—if only because they will get support from the Russians, who will bray loudly that they are paying for an organisation which deliberately attacks Communism at the heart of another member government.

That way they can put considerable pressure on him. But Dr. Evans is a skilful negotiator. And there is no doubt that he will stick by his announced principles.

WHY I FAILED TO MAKE PUBLISHING PAY . . . By Derek Verschoyle

THE most dynamic of London publishers, when asked in 1952 on how much capital he would be prepared to start again from scratch, replied £80,000—provided it was someone else's money.

I started on £5,000, and the total issued capital of my company, which came to a formal end after two and a half years' activity, was never more than £17,500.

The reason we have gone out of business is as simple as that—we had not sufficient capital to be able to afford to wait. Of course £80,000 is a bit of an exaggeration. I originally estimated my requirements at £30,000. Now I know that £60,000 would be a more realistic figure.

But the fact remains that if you are handicapped by insisting on a high level of intellectual integrity in anything appearing under your own imprint, the amount which you will require (unless you have fantastic luck) is formidable.

If you are not so handicapped, the capital which you will require will obviously be less.

POLICY

So far as it is possible to define precisely one's objectives in such a context, our policy was to publish books falling within the following five categories:

- (1) Works of the imagination of the highest literary merit, such as Denis Johnston's war memoirs, or Patrick Leigh Fermor's "The Violins of Saint Jacques";
- (2) High quality fiction.
- (3) Important political books, for example, Vernon Bartlett's "Report from Malaya".
- (4) Children's books of the highest quality—two books by Ludwig Bemelmans were the only ones in this category that I accepted in my span of publishing life; and
- (5) Books on neglected but interesting subjects,

such as Randolph Churchill's "Fifteen Famous English Homes."

All these books I have mentioned had, and indeed still have, satisfactory if not remarkable sales. The trouble was that we did not have enough books.

Unless you are fortunate enough to have a steady flow of bestsellers, you need to publish a depressingly large number of books in order to

sheet on books which sold, say, 3,000 copies. You will agree that given a quite respectable sale, the publisher's margin of profit is not large.

And why, given these hazards, does anyone wish to be a publisher? Largely because, I imagine, if you once wanted to write, as many of us did, it is the easiest way of slaking your thwarted ambition. There are also questions of literary standards. Who, you reflect, will publish the poems of Mr. X which deserve publication 50 million times more than the memoirs of Miss Y—if you don't do so yourself?

JOBS

The war years apart, I have had only three jobs. The first, which I held from 1932 to 1939, was that of literary editor of that sedate parish magazine, The Spectator. The second, from March 1946 to March 1950, was that of First Secretary at HM Embassy at Rome. The third was the appointment I have just relinquished.

The common denominator of the three was the excitement of opening the morning's mail.

Demonstrably, however, the two sources between them did not produce enough books, and in consequence our turnover did not reach the figure necessary to carry our overheads.

If your total overheads are £15,000, and you publish 30 books a year, then each book must contribute £500 before you can start to consider net profits.

TURNOVER

If your total overheads amount as ours approximately did, to £15,000 a year, you need a turnover of about £60,000 to be comfortable. I think we should have reached this figure in the course of 1955, but to date by a not disconcertingly large margin we failed to achieve it.

You will see set out here the balance sheet for one book, written by my friend, Mr. D. F. Karaka. On this particular book we made a net profit slightly larger than our average. So you can picture the balance

Birth of a book

This is the profit and loss account of one venture by Derek Verschoyle, Ltd.

THE BOOK: Nehru: the Lotus Eater from Kashmir. **THE AUTHOR:** D. F. Karaka (whose next work, Fabulous Mogul, has just been serialised in a London evening paper).

It sold 8,475 copies at 10s. each, giving a total return of £4,237 10s. Out of this came the booksellers' discount and travellers' commission—40 percent—of £1,695, so the net return to the publisher was £2,542 10s.

The balance sheet in detail:

Artwork and layout	24 0 0
Blocks	2 1 0
Composing	100 17 9
Paper	167 0 0
Machining	125 15 11
Jackets	103 18 0
Binding	744 6 8
	£1,309 1 8

ROYALTY ON 8,475 COPIES

12½% on 2,500	158 5 0
12½% on 2,500	375 0 0
17½% on 300	80 0 0
	£613 5 0

Sale of 8,475 copies 2,542 10 0
Less costs and royalties 1,920 0 0
Less contribution to overheads 600 0 0
Publisher's profit £2,122 10 0

THE MATADOR AND I

Late-night date in London . . . by VENETIA MURRAY

MATADORS are not for me. I met one in London.

There he was, with the kind of charm that Englishmen cannot compete against, that got Ava Gardner to a nightclub twice in a week, that makes (most) Englishwomen dream about Rudolph Valentino . . .

Luis Miguel Dominguez, 29 years old and top bullfighter in Spain until he retired two years ago—with 2,500 dead bulls and allegedly 10,000,000 bobby-soxer hearts to his credit.

BUT—it is the kind of charm that is based on arrogance, the greatest virtue in Spanish eyes. On a thin mouth, a thin figure. On nervous, big, brown eyes, a classic self-assurance.

His glance flicked over the room casually, politely, certainly. In the way he must have looked at so many of the great dark bulls that advanced . . .



THE BOMB MISS MURRAY

"I retired," he said, in quick, soft Spanish, sure of his interpreter, "because I had got to the top. Once one has reached the top of a profession the time has come to move on."

A dark grey suit and a quiet blue tie did nothing to hide the restless Latin litheness of his form.

You could see how he would look in the uniform of a bullfighter. You could tell how the cheers, and the heat and the smell of the ring would wake him from his bored sleep.

"In Spain," he went on, "the greatest thing is to be a bullfighter." He smiled a brown, Continental smile, the kind of smile that makes Englishwomen

discontented with a vegetable life in the country. "Perhaps I shall become a famous film star. The idea only occurred to me three days ago, but I will try."

I chipped in: "It may be difficult."

"Perhaps," he smiled. "But all things are possible." He smoked; he drank gin and tonic; he talked to the Spanish Ambassador's wife on the telephone, shrugging his shoulders in bored apology. And he admitted at last that he missed the flare of success just a little.

"When I was cheered and mobbed after every fight, when I fought well, life had a bite and a taste that is missing now. For the last two years I have done nothing . . . but nothing."

"So now I wait. I am not sure what I am waiting for—but it will come, and once again life will be exciting."

And smiling, suave, and courteous, he left for a more appreciative audience—late-night dinner with Ava Gardner.



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greater convenience and added accuracy by the patented Perpetual self-winding "rotor" mechanism; that it will not only tell him the correct time, at a glance, but also the date, shown clearly and automatically in a neat window on the dial.

Most of all, the owner of a Rolex Datejust knows, infallibly, that his watch is the finest in its field—a leader among the world's timepieces.

You, too, will feel the unique pride of ownership that only Rolex can give you, when you buy a gold, hand-finished Rolex Datejust.

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Page 10

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1955.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Alfred's career

THE word was not mentioned in the school's prospectus, but in the eyes of many who sent their sons there, the greatest benefit bestowed upon its pupils was respectability.

So at the end of each school year, most boys who left swapped school-bench for office stool, and tended to look askance at the odd boy out who did not conform.

When Alfred, at the end of his long schooling, announced that he meant to make cooking his trade, there were shudders from parents who solemnly believed that respectability began and ended with wearing a white collar to work, carrying a rolled umbrella, and catching the #15 each morning.

ALFRED'S FLAIR
Alfred's own parents were wiser. They recognized that the boy had a flair for his chosen career, and proudly watched as he submitted to the grueling apprenticeship.

He became a good chef, and if ever he thought of those school-fellows who had looked down their noses at him long ago, he could console himself with the thought that his art paid better dividends than had skills many of them had acquired.

Then the war came and, in 1940, Alfred's call-up and the beginning of the end of his career. For Alfred, to steady himself or for some other reason, began to drink more than was good for him.

By the time the war ended, drink had so firm a hold on him that nothing else in life seemed to matter, and so it has been in the years since.

The more he drank, the harder he found it to get work except casual menial jobs in the kitchens where once he ruled.

One mid-morning recently, Alfred, a pleasant-faced, softly-spoken man, 47 now, had a session with a bottle which was heavy even by the standards he had set himself.

When the bars closed, he floated vaguely into a bookshop.

ALFRED'S TEMPTATION
HE browsed around, and suddenly was brought up short by a display of cookery books. He picked up one that made him feel like a man drowning, who sees in a second or two, whole chapters of his past life. For the splendid books dealt with the art of the chef.

Alfred took two of the books—four guineas worth—put them under his arm, and made his way to the street. There he was stopped.

At Great Marlborough Street next morning, Alfred pleaded guilty to the charge, and when he had heard the story, Mr Paul Bennett, VC, the magistrate, asked: "Have there ever been previous complaints of dishonesty against this man?"

AND DOWNFALL
"YES, sir, 17 previous convictions," came the answer.

"He only came out of prison ten days ago. He says that he steals to get money for drinking," said a police officer. "When he was arrested, he said: 'Drink is my downfall.'"

The magistrate turned to Alfred: "What makes me feel rather despairing about you," he said, "is that long terms of imprisonment, when you had to be tedious, seem to have had no effect. I shall remand you in custody."

"Quite so, sir," Alfred said. "Thank you, sir."

Smartly, he turned and went towards the cells, and going, he looked in his neat grey overcoat, with his hump in his hand, like a man who has left just time enough to catch the 8.15. The soul of respectability, he looked. Perhaps one day that virtue of the old school would re-claim him.

PHILIPPINES NEED CAPITAL

Manila, Feb. 1.—The Hon. M. W. Turner, Chief Manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, yesterday stressed the need for foreign capital to assist in the development of the Philippines.

In a statement before he left for Saigon after a six-day visit here, Mr Turner said he was much impressed with work being carried out in the Philippines at present under President Maguiness, whom he described as a great and inspired leader. Mr Turner left for the South Vietnamese capital with his wife today.—France-Press.

Nationalist Bombers Damage Red Ship

ACTION AROUND TACHENS

Taipei, Feb. 1.—Nationalist Air Force bombers early this morning "seriously damaged" a 2,000-ton Chinese Communist ship north of the Tachens as the Nationalists overnight continued their softening-up raids on Communist positions off the Chekiang coast attempting to interfere with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's expected evacuation and re-deployment of his 20,000 Tachen garrison.

It was the eighth Communist ship in a week that the Nationalists have claimed damaged off the Chekiang coast.

Nationalist Air Force Headquarters announced that the pre-dawn raids were between two and three o'clock this morning. The Air Force said attacking bombers made several bombing passes at a 2,000-tonner and "seriously damaged" it.

Preliminary reports from the Air Force did not specify the number and type of bombers used, nor what kind of Communist ship damaged was mentioned.

Air Force authorities could not confirm a foreign news agency report from Taipei that Communist planes bombed lower Tachen yesterday for the second consecutive day.

Chinese Nationalist officials today declined to comment on the New Zealand proposal for a ceasefire in the Formosa area before the United Nations Security Council.

PRESS COMMENT
But Nationalist newspapers published here strongly condemned the proposal.

The official Kuomintang newspaper, Central Daily News, said: "A ceasefire in the Taiwan Strait, even if made possible, would at most mean a respite for the Communists and by no means stop their aggressive intentions, which were tied in with their long-range world conquest programme."

"Besides, the Reds would agree to a ceasefire only when they need it, but they won't abide by it the moment they don't want it any more," the newspaper stated.

"Any fantastic idea of a ceasefire in the Taiwan Strait designed to stop a Nationalist counter-attack at the China mainland is certainly based on ignorance of the fact that the National (Nationalist) Government is the only legal government of China and that it has sovereignty over the mainland."

"Coexistence would practically mean deprivation of the National Government of that very sovereignty," the Central Daily News wrote.

Another newspaper, the private Chinese-owned United Daily News, called upon the Nationalist Government to veto the "absurd" New Zealand proposal.

It also urged the United States Government not to be influenced "by British persuasion to seat Red China at the United Nations."

CAMP SHOW TEAM
Chinese Nationalists were reported today organising a camp show team to entertain Americans in Far Eastern bases as a return courtesy to the series of American shows performed for Generalissimo Chiang's Formosa-based troops.

Nationalist newspaper reports said the team would be composed of the Wang "muscular brothers" from Hongkong and the Formosa Li acrobatic team.

The team was expected to tour a number of American bases in Okinawa, the Philippines and Japan, the reports said.—Reuters.

SHELL TACHENS
Taipei, Feb. 1.—Communist Chinese long range artillery lobbed shells on the tiny Tachen Islands today despite three consecutive Nationalist night bombing attacks against the Red gun positions.

The Communist siege guns were firing from Yikidagshan Island some nine miles north of Tachen, which was captured by the Communists in an amphibious assault two weeks ago.

The extreme range prevented a pinpoint accuracy in the Red fire. But the random shelling was harassing, Nationalist evacuation preparations.

The Tachen garrison was reported tearing down prefabricated housing and packing equipment for the eventual evacuation of the island.

Nationalist bombers, meanwhile, swept over the Communist island on night raids, releasing 500-pound bombs in an attempt to silence the Red artillery.

Nationalist military Headquarters announced no results of the bombing.

PREPARATIONS

Evacuees arriving in Formosa from the bomb-battered island said the garrison apparently was preparing to give up the island "eventually."

There was no official word in Taipei, however, as to when this evacuation might begin. It was revealed by usually reliable sources that Chiang Kai-shek was waiting for a formal announcement of American intent to move from Washington before ordering the troops off the island.

American sources here revealed that US Officials in Washington were waiting for results of an 11th-hour United Nations attempt to negotiate a ceasefire in the Formosa area.

And as the Nationalists waited, the mightiest concentration of American military might since the Korean war, was massed, prepared to carry out the evacuation order when it came.

IN POSITION
Adm. Alfred M. Pride's Seventh Fleet, backed by five giant carriers, was in battle position north of Formosa.

About 75 American Sabrejet fighters were waiting on Formosan airfields to back up the Navy.

Nationalist intelligence reports said today that Russia had turned over another 25 torpedo boats to the Communists at Shanghai earlier this month.

These same type PT boats sank a Nationalist destroyer escort two months ago near Tachen.

Other Nationalist reports said about 100 Russian-built warships were now stationed at Ningpo airbase near Shanghai.

The same reports said that nearly 2,000 Red Chinese troops also were seen there.

Reports of the Ningpo planes came just a day after five Communist Russian-built light bombers attacked Tachen. It was the second straight day of Red air attacks.—United Press.

Canton Cold Storage Plant

Construction work on a cold storage plant in Canton, the largest of its kind in South China it is claimed, has just started and is expected to be completed in the autumn, reports the China News Service in a pro-Communist journal this morning.

The plant will be used for storing fruits from the South China provinces for re-distribution to various cities in other parts of China, it added.

The Canton Cold Storage Co. Ltd., a joint private and government enterprise has already raised JPY 20,000,000, (about HK\$5,000,000) capital for this project.

The storage plant, which is designed to store 1,300 tons of fruits, 350 tons of meat and 900 cases of medicines simultaneously, the report said.

Sun Yat-sen's Sister Dies

Ms. Young Chi-tai, the sister of Dr Sun Yat-sen, passed away at her native village at Chung Sang district, Kwangtung Province on Jan. 16, according to a Chinese press report.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



Kowloon Docks Sued By Ex-Employee

Thomas Frederick Taylor, metallurgist, brought a claim before Mr Justice J. Reynolds at the Supreme Court this morning for damages for alleged wrongful dismissal against his former employers, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Plaintiff's claim totalled \$44,000 as money due and payable to him under his contract of employment with the Defendants. His statement of claim stated that he was to be employed for a period of five years terminating August 31, 1954, and alleged his employment was wrongly terminated by notice in writing dated January 14, 1954.

Appearing for Plaintiff was Mr Brook A. Bernacchi, instructed by Messrs M. A. Silva and Co. Defendants were represented by Mr O. V. Cheung, instructed by Mr R. E. Moore, of Messrs Deacons.

In a preliminary submission that the onus was on the Defendants to open the case, Mr Bernacchi said the claim was based upon the dismissal of Plaintiff. There was on the statement of claim a further claim based on quantum meruit in respect of work done that should have been the work of a foundry foreman, but Counsel said he did not propose to proceed with that particular claim.

With that aspect abandoned, Mr Bernacchi said it was his submission that the sole issue left on the pleadings was the issue of justification that had been raised on behalf of the Defendants, and it was therefore for the Defendants to begin and attempt to establish their justification.

Counsel asked the Court to look at the statement of claim. He said it set out the basis of Plaintiff's engagement and the terms on which he was engaged. Plaintiff was entitled to a salary of \$2,154 per month, including high cost of living. His claim was also for provident fund benefits and two second-class passages to the United Kingdom or their equivalent in cash.

CONTRACT ADMITTED
Counsel next referred to the statement of defence, in which Plaintiff's contract of service dated August 15, 1949, was admitted and affirmed. His engagement was for a term of five years, terminating on August 31, 1954, and he was entitled to a salary of \$2,178 per month, including allowances. Counsel remarked that the figure given by Defendants was different to that of the Plaintiff, and was in the latter's favour.

Defendants further agreed that Plaintiff would have been entitled to two second-class passages, the staff provident fund scheme and five months' earned leave. Counsel said he conceded that the earned leave would not include various allowances payable in Hongkong so he was also prepared to accept the figure quoted in that regard by the Defendants.

Mr Bernacchi said the vital words in Defendants' statement of defence were "that Plaintiff had not been lawfully dismissed." What Plaintiff claimed in regard to damages were wholly admitted by the Defence were it not that they claimed Plaintiff was lawfully dismissed.

DISMISSAL DENIAL
Defendants admitted that on January 14, 1954, they dismissed Plaintiff but denied this was wrongful. They alleged that Plaintiff was in breach of his contract by his refusal to remove from No. 2 Tantalum Terrace and by his attempts to obstruct repairs to the premises. Defendants further alleged that Plaintiff had wrongfully accepted a bribe of \$2,000 and that was relied upon as misconduct as further entitling Defendants to dismiss Plaintiff. They therefore claimed they were justified in their dismissal of Plaintiff.

As regards the staff provident fund, Defendants claimed it was subject to certain terms and subject to deductions in the event of the contributors' dismissal for misconduct, etc. They pleaded that if he was rightly dismissed then the total amount of the provident fund to which Plaintiff was entitled would be greatly reduced.

Mr Bernacchi said the whole of the action apart from the quantum meruit issue, was a Defence of justification and in his submission the Plaintiff was not called upon to show that his dismissal was unjustified. It was for the employer, in the circumstances set out, to show that the dismissal was justified.

It would be different if it were denied that there was a contract of employment. The question might then arise as to whether Plaintiff was entitled to the fund. However, Defendants admitted that Plaintiff's services were terminated by his dismissal some eight months before the termination of his contract.

Counsel went on to cite a number of authorities to support his contention that it was for the Defendants to open the case.

DEFENCE REPLY
Mr Cheung, in reply, said the action was one for damages for wrongful dismissal. The law, he declared, was quite clear. For Plaintiff to succeed he must prove the dismissal was wrongful and go on to prove what his damages were. It was true that Defendants admitted a contract between the parties but the allegation contained in Plaintiff's statement of claim that Defendants wrongfully terminated his employment was not admitted but traversed.

Counsel submitted the allegation must be established by Plaintiff in evidence. Plaintiff had given certain figures as damages suffered in his statement of claim, but it was Counsel's submission that the measure of damages in a case of this kind was the actual damage suffered by Plaintiff. A Plaintiff, in any action for damages, had a duty to mitigate his dam-

"FALSE IMPRISONMENT" APPLICATION BY QUIE IS REFUSED BY JUDGE

An application by Mr John McNeill, QC, leading Counsel for Mr Joseph Leslie Quie, to amend his statement of claim against three Government doctors by adding a further claim of false imprisonment against Dr P. M. Yap and Dr S. H. Moore was refused by Mr Justice T. J. Gould in the Supreme Court this morning.

In the absence of the Jury Counsel on both sides presented legal arguments.

Mr Justice Gould told the Jury when they returned that the matter did not concern them, but he had decided not to entertain the application at the present stage.

Mr McNeill then resumed his cross-examination of Dr A. W. Dawson-Grove in which he twice complained that the witness was being impertinent.

Dr Dawson-Grove was requested by the Court to try to keep his temper. He maintained that he was "only trying to tell the truth."

Speaking of the incident concerning Clive Quie and a gun, Dr Dawson-Grove said that he telephoned to Prof. McFadzean after that. When Mrs Quie telephoned him later he told her of his communication with Prof. McFadzean and told her "that something had to be done very quickly."

Mr McNeill: Did she ask you why you had communicated with Prof. McFadzean without speaking to her about it?

Witness: Yes. Was she surprised?—No. I felt that murder might occur in the Quie household. I felt that as a doctor, to prevent murder was better than condoning it.

Will you confine yourself to the question as asked.—She was very upset. On your having done so?—No. On the whole incident.

So she was not surprised that you had done so; she was upset but not at you having done so. Was she upset at something else.—Mr McNeill, you are trying to catch me out. I am only trying to tell the truth.

Counsel denied he was trying to catch the witness and the Judge, remarking "we shall get to it in time," asked the witness whether Mrs Quie resented his having telephoned Prof. McFadzean.

Dr Dawson-Grove replied "Certainly not."

Mr McNeill: Perhaps it was not unexpected.

WANTED HIS OPINION
Witness: Prof. McFadzean was the senior doctor in the Colony. I wanted to get his opinion as to what I should do about this particular case.

Did you suggest he should see Mr Quie?—I suggested that Mrs Quie should do her best with Dr Yang's permission to call in Prof. McFadzean for further consultation over this particular case.

Did you regard it as unprofessional not to communicate with Mr Quie's doctor, Dr Yang, before consulting some other doctor?—I asked Prof. McFadzean's opinion if he was called in by Dr Yang would he please help the Quie family.

It is a very simple question.—That is a simple answer. You have not answered my question. Do you consider it unprofessional not to communicate with Dr Yang before consulting Prof. McFadzean. Surely you can answer yes or no.—Yes.

Well, why did you not telephone to Dr Yang?—I rang up ages by finding employment elsewhere. He could not just go home and sit down and expect to be paid the salary he would have earned if he had continued in his employment.

Mr Cheung submitted that if he were to begin, the Court, at the end of Defendants' case, would not be in any position to assess the damages. Where damages were claimed but not admitted he submitted that the burden of proof was clearly on the Plaintiff.

Mr McNeill: You were absolutely positive yesterday that it was about a skull injury. Witness: You can always verify that telegram.

We have. Might it not be natural for a father who gets a cable reporting a chest wound to be anxious to obtain the best advice?—Certainly.

And to ask for a double opinion.—A triple opinion. And to ask for a triple opinion?—That was rather unnecessary unless you know what is wrong.

RATHER ALARMING
The first cable was rather frightening.—You have the cable. I am asking you. You saw the cable. I want to know how

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Commonwealth Premiers

(Continued from Page 1)

He also dealt with the situation in Indo-China, where his country, Canada and Poland are members of the commissions supervising the Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia armistices.

Mr Sidney Holland, Prime Minister of New Zealand, outlined to the conference the background of his government's move in the Security Council to get a ceasefire between the Communist and Nationalist Chinese.

He emphasised New Zealand's view that a ceasefire was essential in the Far East. He said the Commonwealth source said Mr Holland's views on the need for a ceasefire found wide approval.

The Commonwealth delegates agreed they would discuss the Far East issue in detail after receiving reports of today's Security Council session in New York.—Reuters.